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CANAL MATTER MAY BE TAKEN TO THE HAGUE

President Taft Expresses
Himself as Favoring Sub-
mitting the Questions In-
volved to Tribunal for
Final Arbitration

SENATORS HAVE
DECIDED VIEWS

Some Admit Interpretation
of the Treaty Requires
Impartial Adjudication
While Others Consider
Subject Purely Domestic

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—President Taft
while here last night in referring to
the dispute between this country and
Great Britain on the Panama canal
matter, said he was in favor of sub-
mitting the question to The Hague tri-
bunal for arbitration.

Brings Out Division.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President
Taft's declaration that he intends the
Panama canal controversy with Great
Britain to be submitted for arbitration
"as soon as we get down to the point
at issue" again brought out the sharp
division that exists in the senate over
the obligation of the United States
under the arbitration treaty. Senator
Bailey, a leading democratic member
of the Foreign Relations committee, Sen-
ator Hitchcock, another democratic
member of the committee and other
prominent members of the senate, ex-
pressed the conviction that the United
States is bound by the treaty with
Great Britain to submit to arbitration.
Senator Root of New York, who is not
now in Washington, holds the same
view. Senator Sutherland, republican,
also a member of the committee, has
previously expressed the belief that
the subject is a domestic one and not
such as the United States is compelled
to arbitrate. Senator Bacon, in a state-
ment, based on President Taft's an-
nouncement, suggests that the United
States, if it submitted to arbitration,
could proper ask for a special tri-
bunal so constituted as to insure im-
partial judgment.

"I think the question Great Britain
raises," Bacon said, "is one that arises
upon the interpretation of the Panama
canal treaty. We have a treaty with
Great Britain which specifically pro-
vides that we submit to arbitration any
questions growing out of the interpre-
tation of the treaty, provided they do
not affect the vital interests, the inde-
pendence or the honor of the two con-
tracting states and do not concern the
interests of third parties."

Senator Townsend, of the canal com-
mission, said:

"We might as well abandon the
Monroe doctrine as to submit the ques-
tion to arbitration. I am inclined to
prefer reconsideration of canal legisla-
tion."

"My judgment is," said Senator Cul-
lison, chairman of the foreign relations
committee, "that of its own free will
congress ought to collect tolls on the
canal as well as from other
branches of the canal business, without
reference to any treaty. There will be
no complaint if that policy can be
decided upon. I am inclined to think
that whether we collect tolls or not,
we ought to control the canal as we
believe that point will be con-
ceded to us. Everything else involved
between the United States and the
other nations I would be willing to
submit to arbitration."

Senator Huron of the foreign rela-
tions committee strongly favored sub-
mission of the question to arbitration.
"I do not see how we can honorably
refuse this course," he said.

"To submit this question to arbitra-
tion would be, indeed, the supreme test
of our faith in arbitration," said Sen-
ator Shively, a democrat on the for-
eign relations committee.

Senator Page of the inter-ocean can-
al committee favored repealing the law.

"I think the treaty can not be con-
strued as applying to other countries
and not to our own, as we have done,"
he said.

"My disposition would be to leave
the entire subject to the next adminis-
tration."

Senator Fletcher, a democrat from
Florida, said: "I have been inclined
to oppose arbitration, but do not consider
it a grave question."

"The Panama question is purely a
domestic one, not such as we are re-
quired by treaty to submit to arbitra-
tion," said Senator Jones of Washing-
ton, a member of the committee that
framed the Panama canal "free toll"
act. "I consider it a question such as
is not covered by treaties requiring ar-
bitration of international disputes."

Senator Gallinger, chairman of the
republican caucus, said: "I am opposed
to arbitration on this subject, because
I consider it a domestic question, the
canal has been built on our own toll
by our own money and we should con-
trol it."

"I am inclined to think that we shall
be compelled by the terms of the ar-
bitration treaty to submit the canal
question to arbitration," Senator
Hitchcock of the foreign relations com-
mittee said. "I regret the necessity but

STAMP ORDER IS DOUBLED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—
By the direction of Postmaster
General Hitchcock, the bureau of
engraving and printing has in-
creased the daily output of parcels
post stamps from 5,000,000 to
10,000,000. The reports received
from various postmasters in the
United States indicate a tremen-
dous increase in business because
of the parcels post, but no ser-
ious congestion is reported.

Mining Companies Order American Women Cared For

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
EL PASO, Jan. 5.—Representatives
in Washington of two Mexican min-
ing companies telegraphed the man-
agers today to send out immediately
for all American women and children
The cause of apprehension was not
explained. Six Guggenheim smelters
and mining plants in northern Mexico
are reported in imminent danger of
shut down for lack of fuel caused
by rebel activity interrupting railway
traffic and the strikes of the National
railway employees. All but the Chi-
huahua smelter face closing down
within a week which will throw
thousands out of work. This would
create a condition it is believed more
critical than either the strikes or the
revolts.

Americans in Danger

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Four is
left for the safety of four Americans
in charge of the camp Inde Gold
company at Inde, Durango, Mexico,
where operations were suspended after
the camp was looted by 150 rebels.
Information was received today at the
state department from the American
consular agent at Parral, who said
the rebels had seized several thousand
dollars and threatened the lives of
the Americans there as a result of
which the works were closed.
Manager Hayes in charge of the
Babicoa Development company, a
Hearst property near Madera, Chi-
huahua, telegraphed the American
consul at Chihuahua that rebels in
the neighborhood were threatening
the property with the intention of an at-
tack. The military authorities at
Madera have been informed and have
promised immediate relief.

Wilson Has Returned.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5.—Anticipat-
ing an early development in the re-
lations between the United States
and Mexico, the keenest interest is
shown by Mexicans in the return here
today of American Ambassador Wil-
son. Some of the more sensational
newspapers print strong criticisms of
the administration, charging incompe-
tence. One published an extra last
night with the caption "Only the re-
signation of the president can save us."
The article setting forth this
demand contained the note which
Wilson is to deliver.

PEACE RUPTURE TO BE AVERTED

Turkey is Said to Be Pre-
pared to Make Further
Concessions to the Allies
and Thus Help Negotia-
tions for Settlement

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Danger of a rup-
ture tomorrow of the peace negotia-
tions seems to have been averted by
the probability that Turkey will make
fresh concessions with the Christmas
celebration of the Orthodox church.
From authoritative sources, it is said
the powers through their Ambassa-
dors here and at Constantinople have
averted a strong pressure on Con-
stantinople in favor of moderation,
while the Balkan representatives have
been urged to be patient before break-
ing off the negotiations, especially as they
can lose nothing by waiting, their
position being stronger than that of
Turkey.

The efforts of the powers appear to
have been successful on both sides.
Thus unless some sudden change de-
velopes at the last moment, Rehad
Pasha will present on Monday new
terms which will comprise another
cession of the Thracian frontier,
leaving it further east, perhaps to
Deleghatich, but not including Adrian-
ople, and possibly the cession of
Turkey's rights in Crete directly to
the Allies.

Dr. Danef and other envoys of the
Allies have decided to give Turkey a
further period of grace, taking the
ground that the submission of new
terms should be proof of a disposi-
tion on the part of Turkey to reach
a satisfactory solution.

I think we are in honor bound to take
this course. I think, however, we have
the right to insist on a tribunal which
has no interest in the result."

Senator Borah, a member of both the
foreign relations and canal committees,
said he is disposed to oppose arbitra-
tion.

DEMOCRATS TO HOLD HEARING ON TARIFF TODAY

First Step in Downward
Revision Will Be Taken
When Committee on
Ways and Means Begins
to Get Facts

MONEY TRUST
HEARINGS ALSO

Bathrick of Ohio Proposes
Bill to Establish National
Loan Commissioner to
Extend Accommodations
to Bona Fide Farmers

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The
first stage in the program for the
downward revision of the tariff pro-
posed by the democratic party will
be entered upon tomorrow, when the
house of representatives through the
ways and means committee will fur-
nally open its doors to the American
public for a discussion of tariff rates
the protection to the industries and
concessions to the "ultimate consumer."
The work will be preparatory to
the first change of the tariff duties
since 1909, when the Payne-Al-
dridge law was enacted by the re-
publican congress and approved by a
republican president.

The method of approaching re-
vision and the extent of the changes
to be made in the present duties is
not yet settled. The facts will be
brought out in the public hearings
this month. In the conferences that
follow, there may result important
modifications of the big reductions
the house has put into some of its
bills in the last two years, none of
which became law.

The problems of currency reform
will be taken up in congress this
week by the banking and currency
committee of the house. The hear-
ings of the "money trust" subcom-
mittee, which are to be resumed to-
morrow, will be devoted to further
inquiry into the operation of finan-
cial affairs at the present time. An-
other subcommittee will begin hear-
ings on Tuesday looking toward a
general revision of the currency sys-
tem.

Government loans on farm mort-
gages at low interest rates is pro-
posed in a bill introduced by Re-
presentative Bathrick of Ohio. The
plan outlined is to attain the same
object as the "rural credit" system
proposed by President Taft. The bill
would provide the establishment in
the treasury department of the bu-
reau of farm lands, with a loan com-
missioner appointed by the president.
The secretary of the treasury would
be authorized to raise funds for loan-
ing to "bona fide tillers of the soil"
on farm mortgages by the issue of
government bonds at a rate not to
exceed four per cent interest. The
loans will be made to farmers of
which at least one half must be
under cultivation. The applications
for loans to be made to the com-
missioner, who would certify the val-
ue of the property to be mortgaged
by the owner and appraisers ap-
pointed by the commissioner to the
secretary of the treasury who would
then loan not to exceed 60 per cent
of the value of the land on a mort-
gage made out to the secretary of
the treasury at not more than 4 1/2
per cent interest. The bill would
exempt from taxation both the mort-
gages and bonds issued under the
act and proposes an appropriation of
\$100,000 for an installation of the
plan.

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foreign relations and canal committees,
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FORMER PHOENIX BOY ACTIVE IN INAUGURAL COMMITTEE WORK

Mr. Eldridge E. Jordan, a former
Phoenix boy, son of Major T. C.
Jordan, but for many years one of
the most prominent bankers of Wash-
ington, D. C., has been chosen as-
sistant to the chairman of the in-
augural committee.

Mr. Jordan was the choice of the
democracy of the District of Colum-
bia for the chairmanship and that
choice only needed the approval of
President-elect Wilson who was then
in Bermuda. For some reason the
president desired another chairman
and Mr. Jordan accepted the chair-
manship of the local committee.

Mr. Jordan who had been secretary
to Governor Hughes left Phoenix at
the outbreak of the Spanish-Ameri-
can war as a member of the Rough
Riders. He has not since resided in
this city though he has frequently
visited it. The only member of the
Jordan family now residing in
this vicinity is Mrs. A. J. Peters of
Tempe, a sister.

At the close of the war, being must-
ered out, Mr. Jordan settled in
Washington, there entering the real
estate business.

In this field he later operated for
himself, forming the firm of Jordan
& Company. His aggressive methods
coupled with foresight and good busi-
ness judgment, soon placed him
among the leading realty operators
of the capital.

To his initiative and energy are
largely due many of the well known
improvements in the G street section
of the city. The financing of these
operations led him into the banking
field, and in 1907 he acquired stock
in the Merchants and Mechanics Sav-
ings Bank, of which, gaining a con-
trolling interest, he was, in Septem-
ber of that year, elected president.

At this time the bank's deposits
were only \$250,000. Mr. Jordan ef-
fected the absorption of the "Traders"
National Bank and increased the de-
posits of the combined organizations
to the total of \$2,200,000, and per-
fected a reorganization maintaining
two branches.

Disposing of his controlling inter-
est in the institution in September
1910, he resigned the presidency and
in January of the following year was
made president of the United States
Trust company, of which he and his
friends had acquired control.

Previous to this time he had been
made vice-president of the Comm-
ercial National Bank, and in this cap-
acity he has continued to act.

Resigning the presidency of the
United States Trust company after
a few months, he now devoted all
his time to the affairs of the Com-



E. E. JORDAN

mercial National, and brought about
the absorption by this institution of
the National City Bank. While this
was in process of accomplishment, he
and his business associates were
eagerly engaged in securing control
of the United States Trust company.

This end having been attained, Mr.
Jordan again became president of the
organization, and at once began the
work of up-building, which has re-
sulted in making this bank among
the strongest and most influential in
Washington's financial institutions.

His administration was first signal-
ized by the absorption of the Mer-
chants Savings Bank, and following
that the Washington branches of the
International Banking Corporation,
thereby giving added strength to that
growing institution.

The growth of the United States
Trust company under Mr. Jordan's
presidency is made apparent by the
fact that its present capital is \$1-

million, and that its deposits reach
the total of \$6,500,000.

The bank is splendidly domiciled in
the Southern building, and branches
are maintained throughout the Dis-
trict of Columbia.

In addition to holding the presi-
dency of the United States Trust
company, Mr. Jordan continues in of-
fice as vice president of the Com-
mercial National Bank, and is a di-
rector of a number of important cor-
porations.

Among his clubs are the Metropoli-
tan and Chevy Chase Clubs of Wash-
ington, and the Maryland club, of
Baltimore.

Mrs. Jordan was formerly Miss
Martha Tyson Manly, of Baltimore.

Mr. Jordan is a man of strong in-
dividuality, polished manner and
pleasing personality, who has the fac-
ulty of winning the warm esteem of
even affairs with whom he comes
in contact.

COLD WAVE IS HERE BUT IS NOT SERIOUS

Temperature Drops But
Fruit Growers Are on
Their Guard and Take
Precautions to Prevent
Damage to Stock

The predicted cold wave put in an
appearance as scheduled by the
United States Weather Bureau. Last
night was the coldest of the present
winter and there was every prospect
that before daylight the temperature
would have fallen in the city to 25
degrees above zero or perhaps even
lower. At 4 o'clock the thermometer
registered 37 degrees above zero, just
five degrees above freezing point. By
10 o'clock it had dropped to freezing
and there was then every indication
that there would be a further drop.

Early yesterday morning, before the
sun had begun to streak the eastern
sky, thermometers in Phoenix had
gone down to 28 degrees above zero.
This was enough to place the orange
groves and others having young
fruit or vegetables growing on their
guard and such stock as might need
protection was carefully taken care
of. Out in the orange belt fires were
used in many instances to warm the
air about the trees, and yet it is be-
lieved that the greater part of these
precautions were unnecessary for the
thermometer did not fall as low
in the orange belt protected by the
mountains, as it did in Phoenix.

The fact that a warning had been
issued aroused the orangemen to un-
usual activity last night and while
ordinarily young fruit trees might
have been affected, it is not believed
that any damage was occasioned.

Some idea of the extent of the
cold wave which is sweeping over the
country may be obtained from yes-
terday's temperature records of some
of the principal points of the coun-
try as shown herewith:

Station	Temp.
Boise, Idaho	10
Denver, Colo.	2
Flagstaff, Ariz.	2
Hayden, Mont.	22
Helena, Mont.	10
Huron, South Dakota	8
Moena, Utah	8
Moorehead, Minn.	18
New York, N. Y.	39
Oklahoma, Okla.	22

FUGITIVE IS UNDER ARREST

KINGMAN, Jan. 5.—Wiley Hout-
ton, the rural robber of the Nevada
penitentiary, where he was serv-
ing a life sentence for a murder
committed at Winnemucca, was
arrested here tonight.

Seven are Drowned Perhaps More In Heavy Coast Gale

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 5.—During the
gale last night three coasting launch-
es were driven ashore on the lower Cal-
ifornia coast near Point of Rocks, just
south of the International line. One
of the boats wrecked was the United
States Immigration launch, Elizabeth.
Twelve men were aboard the vessel.
So far as can be learned all but two
were drowned.

Among those lost are Immigration
Inspectors George Jones and Daniel
Kuykendall. One body has been
washed ashore. This body has not
been identified. Besides the Eliza-
beth, other boats dashed to pieces on
the rocks were the fishing power boat
Old Nick, of this port, and an un-
known sloop, of which only a part
of the rudder and the upper works
remained. Seven are known to have
drowned. They are Immigration In-
spectors East Jones, Daniel Kuyken-
dall, G. Garsland, engineer of the im-
migration launch, Anton Basil, a fish-
erman, Clarence Hill, a boatman, Tim
Goodwin, engineer of the Old Nick,
and Pete. Those known to have been
saved are, Frank Stout, his partner
Hill and Nick Demott, owner of
Old Nick.

THE WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Con-
tinued cold in central and northern
Arizona, probably snow in the north.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.	28
Portland, Ore.	24
Roseburg, Ore.	29
St. Louis, Mo.	14
St. Paul, Minn.	6
Salt Lake City, Utah	40
San Diego, Calif.	40
San Francisco, Calif.	36
S. Ste. Marie, Mich.	4
Sheridan, Wash.	22
Seattle, Wyo.	24
Spokane, Wash.	10
Toledo, Ohio	16
Williston, N. Dak.	20
Winnemucca, Nev.	2
Yuma, Ariz.	36

(*)—Below zero.

INDIAN SHOULD BE RELEASED SAYS VALENTINE

Former Commissioner of
the Bureau of Indian Af-
fairs Recommends Aboli-
tion of Paternal Care of
Government

STANDS UPON
EQUAL FOOTING

Believes Time is Coming
When United States Will
Finally Have Lifted Its
Hands From Red Man's
Affairs

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—That the
American Indian should be released as
soon as possible from the paternal care
of the United States government, now
his guardian in virtually everything he
does, was the opinion expressed in the
annual report from the bureau of In-
dian affairs submitted to Secretary of
the Interior Fisher by Robert G. Val-
entine, until recently commissioner
and made public today.

The then commissioner voiced the
hope that the day might be near "when
the United States will finally have lift-
ed its hands from Indian affairs, and
all Indians in all respects will stand on
an equal footing with all their fellow
Americans."

"With all the expedition compatible
with the Indian welfare," he added
"they should be made subject to the
laws of their states and be taught to
look to their local government instead
of the national government. My con-
viction is that no possible obstacle
should be placed in the way of the
transformation of Indian affairs ad-
ministered by the United States into
the affairs of normal citizens under the
ordinary jurisdiction of the states."

"I do not suggest further authority
for enlarged federal jurisdiction over
minor offenses on reservations. Im-
portant questions of marriage and di-
vorce illustrate difficult points, of which
the only proper solution appears to be
education of Indians, whether or not
they are citizens to comply with the
laws of their states."

Progress during the year in teaching
the Indian to be sober and industrious,
in educating him to be a better farmer
and mechanic, and in imparting health
principles, both as they apply individ-
ually and in the home, was reported.

"Every Indian, like every white
man," declared the Commissioner, "is
best fitted for some one thing. We are
trying to find that thing. One of our
newest activities is to make every ef-
fort, both in the schools and among the
adults on the reservations, in the di-
rection of vocational guidance."

The Indian service in all its parts
showed increased activity during the
year, the report stated not in exten-
sion of jurisdiction, but in grappling
more deeply and more intimately with
the problems it has to solve. The cam-
paign for good health and physically
efficiency among the Indians continued
with increased momentum, the need for
this work being shown by the fact that
the death rate among the Indians is
60 per cent greater than that among
whites, and that the people in the reser-
vation area of the United States, while
the mortality from tuberculosis is three
and a half times as great.

The war against the sale of liquor
to Indians was "waged with contin-
uous vigor and successful results," the
report added, "and the fight against
gambling is beginning to bear fruit."
Mr. Valentine pointed out the fact that
the convictions were secured for the
sale of liquor to Indians in Washing-
ton, "under the dome of our Capitol,"
showing, he said, that the "Indian
though hundreds of miles distant from
his home, has not lost his lust for fire-
water, and that the laws as now in
force are applicable anywhere."

The home condition of the Indians
is one of the most unsatisfactory fea-
tures of the Indian problem, said the
commissioner, for which reason special
attention is being given to the instruc-
tion of Indian girls. The character and
efficiency of the training given to them
must be improved, he said, because it
is realized that for the girls more than
for the boys the instruction should be
of an intensive form. Girls can be
kept in school only for a few years
after they have developed into woman-
hood, it was stated.

The great investment the Indian
service has, claims the report, is in
the so-called returned students who
have been away at the larger schools
and have returned to live at or near
their home reservation. There are
about 35,000 of these Indians, who rep-
resent an economic investment, it is
estimated, of about \$50,000,000. These
students frequently are considered
merely trouble makers by the superin-
tendents of the reservations, declares
the commissioner. The superintendents
forget entirely, he adds, that his class
of Indians protest against the order of
things as they find it when they return
to their reservations because "they
have seen better things, but have not
quite found their own way." And I am
sorry to say, he continues, "that frequently the greatest obstacle
to their finding their way lies in the
government machinery and personnel

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued on Page Seven)